Pam. Misc. United Brethren 1658

God's Call to Your Reason

There is a solid basis of reason for the consecration of your interest, your sympathies, your judgment, your ingenuity, your determination, your service, your possessions, your children, to the one paramount human task—that of attempting to do all that is humanly possible to do to make Jesus Christ absolutely Lord over every human heart.

There are the Commands of Jehovah Christ

His Command is the King of Reasons

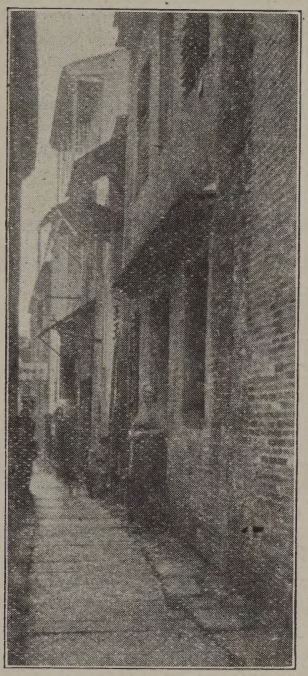
So thou, O son of man, I have set thee as watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth and warn them from me.

When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man thou shalt surely die; if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way that wicked man shall die in his iniquity but his blood will I require at thine hand. Ezek. 33:7-8.

Go ye therefore into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. Mark 16:15.

How call ye me Lord if ye do not the things which I say. Luke 6:46.

Our Duty as Heirs of the Great Pioneers—Reason II



House in which Robert Morrison, Pioneer Missionary, lived in Canton, China. Note the characteristic narrow street.

The duty of building a superstructure worthy of the foundation laid by the heroic workmen of earlier days is also a reason, challenging us to exercise in our day the same disregard of self and hardihood of faith the Church's pioneers exercised in theirs.

Ziegenbald, the first missionary to India, after an eight months' voyage out to India, was unwelcome at what seemed to be the most favorable point at which to enter India. After being detained on the ships for a tedious period he was allowed to go ashore only to be advised by the Danish governor to return to Europe by the first boat.

Today the Christian community in India numbers 5,000,000 people.

Robert Morrison must have felt very lonely as he found his way along a hall like street in Canton, China, in 1807, and turned into the dark upstairs room in a Chinese house that was to be his future home, where he was stealthily to begin the translation of the Scriptures into Chinese.

China now purchases every year 5,000,000 copies of Bibles and Scriptures, while the Chinese church membership numbers 312,970.

Ito Kojima was in prison three years with an iron collar around his neck because he had aided in the translation of the New Testament into the Japanese language.

Today the Japanese Emperor accepts a copy of that dangerous Bible from the hands of his Christian subjects. 110,000 Japanese acknowledge Jesus as Lord, and Christian influence runs through Japanese life like a lace in a shoe.

The first missionaries to the Philippine Islands were given ground glass in their food for distributing the Scriptures. Now, 5,000 people gather at a Sunday-school convention.

United Brethren missionaries have had their share of the persecution that falls to the lot of pioneers among superstitious non-Christians. Our first

Mrs. A. L. Billheimer, First woman missionary sent out by the United Brethren Church.

missionaries to China were attacked by a mob in Canton. Today Doctor Bigler, who was attacked at that time, is recognized by the Chinese as one of the most self-denying of their benefactors.

In 1898 the Cains, McGrews, Doctor Hatfield, Doctor Archer and Miss Schenck lost their lives at the hands of ignorant, misguided people. Today Tiama has a Christian chief and Rotifunk is one of the best known Christian stations in all West Africa.

They climbed the steep ascent of heaven
Through peril, toil and pain.
Oh God, to us may grace be given
To follow in their train.

The Lands and People with which Providence has Associated the United Brethren Church are rich in human interest—Reason III

Shall we believe mere war fortune or economic necessity led to America's position in Porto Rico, San Domingo, Haiti and the Philippine Islands, or shall we believe God led to America's position there? The fortunes of the two islands Porto Rico and the larger neighboring island, Santo Domingo, can not be separated since the language, and racial stock are the same and there is such a steady emigration from over-crowded Porto Rico to the more inviting and roomy Santo Domingo.

Typical Street Scene in Porto Rico.

Porto Rico is about the size of Rhode Island and Delaware with twice the population of those states, making it one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

Santo Domingo is about seven times the size of Porto Rico with about one-half of the population.

The great majority of the Porto Rican people live in small one-room houses, and if death or serious illness enters the home many are never more than an arms length from abject poverty. At the time of American intervention 83 percent were illiterate. This illiterate condition is being changed as there are now 175,000 children in the supervised public schools. The people of Porto Rico are said to be more responsive to the gospel than any other Latin American country. Porto Rico's trade with the United States amounts to about $72,000,000 per year.

Santo Domingo is the island with which Christopher Columbus, his brother and son had most to do. It has had a tragic, turbulent history. According to Spanish historians the original Indian population of above 1,000,000 was reduced to 14,000 within forty years by the early Spanish gold hunters. Since then revolution has followed revolution. Now, both Santo

Domingo, the eastern portion, and Haiti, the western, are policed by American marines. There are few passable roads, only a few miles of railway. Illiteracy is well nigh universal; chastity, far from common. And yet the island is one of the richest, most beautiful and healthful of the West Indies. It has many harbors and rivers and its climate is modified by lofty mountain ranges that contain rich minerals.

The evangelical forces in Porto Rico now desire the cooperation of the missionary societies in the States in advancing into San Domingo as their missionary field.

The question is, shall these fellow human beings of the western hemisphere see only America's military police or commercial agents? Is it not the duty of the church in America to give these other Americans the Book that lies at the heart of all that is best in North American life?

United Brethren missionaries in Porto Rico and the Philippines number seven and nine respectively. Native workers number fourteen and twenty-eight. Six new missionaries went to the Philippines during the past year. Rev. Philo W. Drury has gone to Santo Domingo to open a new mission in which a number of the churches will cooperate.

"America, America, God shed his grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea."

The Forward Looking Philippines

In the Philippine Islands are 10,000,000 others who have shared with us for twenty years the protection and blessings of the American flag. Of these 350,000 are Mohammedans, 750,000 are only partially civilized mountain people. The country itself is one of the most attractive and fruitful in the Far East. The people, especially the young people, show appreciation of their new advantages and capacity to receive and enjoy them. 671,398 pupils are in the public schools. The English language is fast becoming the language of the Islands. Manila is one of the great educational centers of the East. All Asia is looking on at the Philippines' experiment in self-government. Can the flag and the form of government produce a desirable democracy without the Bible and a strong evangelical church.

A Filipino Rice Farm on a Mountain Side.
(Terraces are formed by building stone walls.)

Japan an Interesting Reason

Do you have elbow room? Can you go where you wish? Is there hope before you both for this life and the next? Consider how different your fortune might be, had you been born a Japanese.

Japan's problem of caring for her people is the same as if all the people in the United States west of Indianapolis were crowded into the two states, Illinois and Iowa, and then required to feed themselves on what they could produce in one-half of the state of Iowa. Moreover, their population is increasing at the rate of 700,000 per year.

them. There has been a steady increase in the consumption of beer and sake. Owing to the fact that certain groups are growing richer and others poorer, immorality is on the increase. The government is doing its utmost to provide education for its people. Ninety-eight percent of the children of school age are in school. The young men coming through these schools, particularly the institutions of higher grade, are men for the most part without religious faith. In the Tokyo Imperial University of the 4610 who answered the question as to their religion — 50 said they were Buddhists, 60 Christians, 1500 atheists, 3000 agnostics.

The Japanese have learned the secret of promoting a movement by street corner propaganda.

The way Japan would naturally deal with her growing population is to encourage emigration or greatly increasing her industries and foreign trade. But the low wages for which her people are obliged to work, coupled with their desire to be more than servants and day laborers, make her people unwelcome competitors in other lands. Hence they are not desired and doors open to others are shut against

Japan in the things in which she is strong and the things in which she is weak is more like the Roman Empire of St. Paul's time than any other modern nation. To meet the new economic, moral and religious dangers connected with the change from an agricultural to a manufacturing and commercial country, there is no moral force outside of Christian teaching. Many factory owners recognize this

and welcome Christian teachers to come and hold meetings. Christianity is gaining in numbers, but it is not gaining as rapidly as the population increases. There are now 110,069 Protestant communicants.

The United Brethren Christian force includes seven missionaries and eighteen Japanese pastors and teachers.

China presents a worth-while challenge

China has an area of 4,275,352 square miles, which equals the area of the United States plus Mexico and all the habitable portion of Canada. The people number 400,000,000. That means that every fourth person in the world is a Chinese. China lies almost entirely within the temperate zone—the region most favorable to the development of civilization. China can produce everything producible in the United States and many more things besides. China has mineral resources that rival those of the United States. Her coal deposits are inexhaustible. There are besides great deposits of iron ore, antimony and salt. But superstition forbids the disturbance of the earth in order to obtain the mineral stores so her people shiver and starve.

The Chinese people possess first rate intellectual capacity. Although an ancient people there are no signs of racial decay among them. They are mentally and physically vigorous. They are keen business men, the keenest in all Asia. They are excellent laborers, patient, industrious, sober, enduring; they can stand any climate and any kind of work. Consider what an avalanche of blessings China could release on the world if her people were educated and thoroughly Christian.

Over against these splendid racial qualities appear some serious defects. In recent generations China has not produced any adequate leadership. Few young leaders, aside from those being trained in church schools, seem to be in sight.

In the second place there is the almost entire absence of public spirit and public morality. Ninety-five percent of the people are unable to read

Where the Ancient and Modern Meet. Native boats in fore front and modern department store, Canton, China.

and write. China is bound by the traditions of the past. She has not progressed because she has not wanted to progress. Superstition has dominated social and family life and made a naturally kindly people deliberately commit acts of unbelievable cruelty. It has kept thrifty people from using their great stores of mineral wealth. And yet China is now open. Dissatisfied with their own old moral resources they look to the church.

The total church membership in China is 312,970; the total Christian constituency 654,658. There was a net gain of 17 percent in membership during the years 1916 and 1917.

The United Brethren Church is represented in great China by twenty-one missionaries, fourteen Chinese minis-

ters, a total of thirty-two Chinese Christian workers. Two new missionary families were added last year.

Africa, a continent in moral peril deserves attention

We need to think of Africa by a new name, A Coveted Continent. This giant continent is in peril. The United States, Russia, India, China can all be laid down on the great appealing face of Africa and still there would be room for many smaller countries. North, east, south, west the problems are strikingly similar.

Western Enterprise Entering Africa.

This continent is also rich. Her mines, forests, fields, produce coal, iron, tin, gold, diamonds, timber, rubber, oil, rice and corn. She is also rich in her labor supply. The world halts because of a lack of laborers. 150,000,000 pairs of working hands are there offered for service. The people of Africa are rich in all these human qualities that make a people attractive, such as love of humor, music, language. They have practical wisdom in dealing with people and things and approved capacity in self-sacrificing service for home, country and God.

But the people of Africa are in increasing moral peril. Europeans eager for quick wealth are pouring into Africa from every quarter. These traders and miners and officials will live in isolated places far from the moral restraints of home. What shall the people of Africa see in these representatives of the white race? Shall they simply see their love of money and the imported vices? What do you say? Shall Africa be commercialized or evangelized?

The United Brethren Church is attempting to reach 400,000 people in its 12,000 square miles of territory. There are twenty-nine organized churches. The gospel is preached in 1,000 of our 5,000 towns and villages. There are now twenty-nine missionaries connected with the African staff and nineteen pastors, eighty-three teachers and other workers. This year nine new missionaries were sent out.

They Taste the Common Cup of Human Suffering—Reason IV

The first impression one gains in a foreign land is the attractiveness of the children. The second impression is the evidences of unrelieved suffering. If one were to go back to the beginning of the sad story he should begin at that sacred hour when a little life is ushered into the world, sometimes by well-meaning but unintelligent persons who practice cus-

Christless Lands Are Lands of Suffering.
(a) An old woman being carried to a mission hospital. (b) An African witch doctor. (c) A leper patient.

toms too cruel if not too gross to be set down on paper. Four of our missions are in the hot belt of the world. In that belt it is not easy for common folks to obtain milk for young children. Hence infants are apt to be stuffed with strong foods. There is no intelligent understanding of proper treatment of burns, wounds, dislocations, pneumonia, fevers, intestinal disorder, dental troubles or contagious diseases. In their ignorance distressed and anxious people consult untrained quacks whose chief stock in trade are the vilest nostrums and charms to drive away evil spirits.

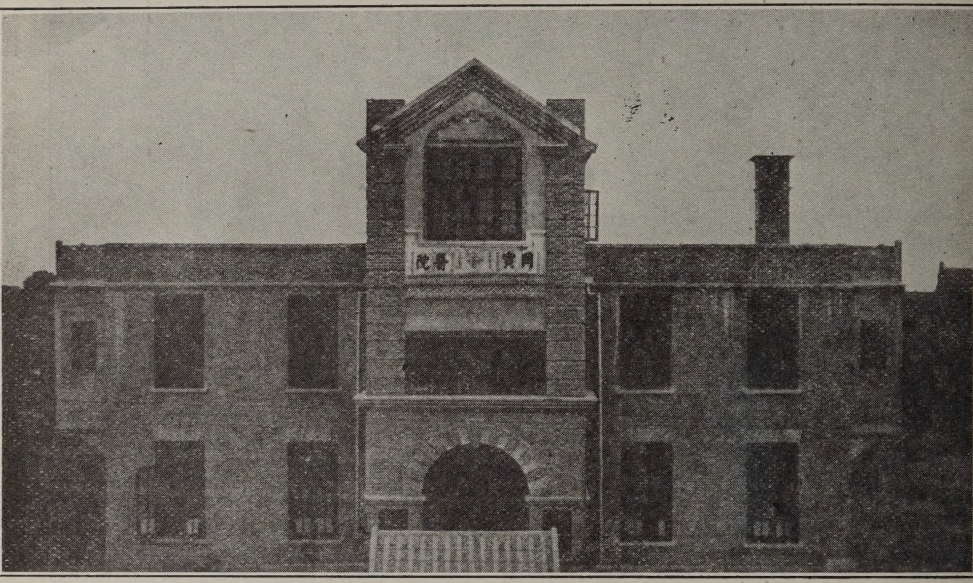
China's need well illustrates the need of all. Including all Chinese doctors who have a modern training there are something like one thousand doctors in China, about half of whom are connected with missionary work. This gives an average of one doctor to 400,000 people. The average in America is one to every 712. It is estimated that ninety-nine percent of all the people who become ill in China are entirely without adequate medical attention.

The United Brethren Church has for many years been trying to take the part of the Good Samaritan in nine different places among our people abroad. Last year medical aid was given to 30,261 different persons.

New healing agencies

It is a pleasure to report the sending out of two trained nurses during the year to give special attention to medical work. Miss Emma Ney is now in Jiama among the Kono people in Africa, and Miss Clara Mann is ready for duty at San Fernando. Others had previously given such time and attention as they were able in other years, but these young women are engaged in medical duties as their major assignment.

It is also a further pleasure to report that by means of a gift of $7,000 given by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Coover, of Annville, Pennsylvania, a new and up-to-date dispensary has been completed in Canton, China. One needs to sit beside the faithful doctor, ministering there and see the variety of human illnesses in the crowded line to appreciate the value of the Christian touch that will be given to tens, hundreds of thousands of Chinese before these walls erected by Mr. and Mrs. Coover are removed.



United Brethren Hospital, Siu Lam, China.

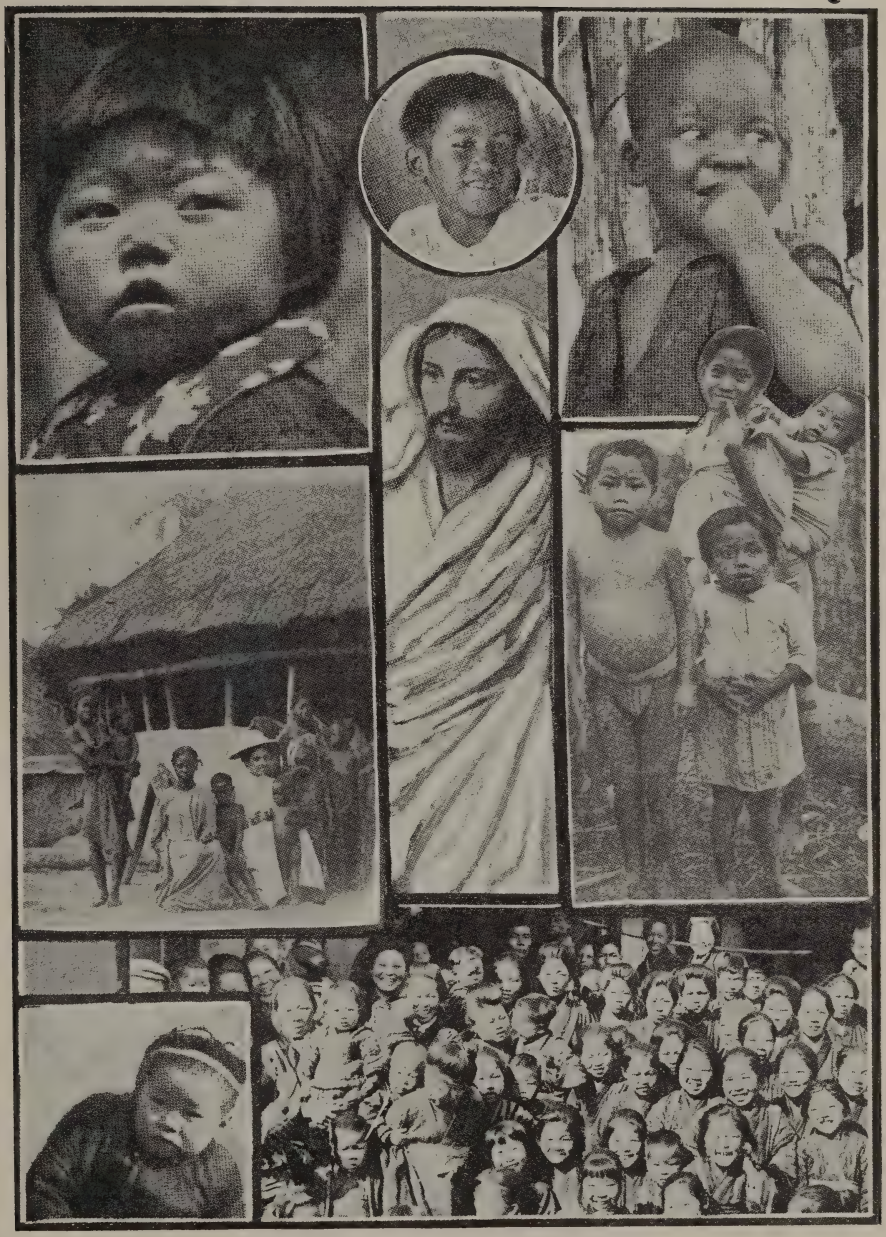
The Church's Obligation to Children and Youth—Reason V

The Importance of Religious Influence on the Little Child

The need and importance of bringing Christian influences to bear upon children during the earliest years of their lives cannot be overestimated if they are to grow into sturdy Christian men and women with principles and convictions strong enough to withstand the alluring temptations of the present day. "As the twig is bent, so the tree is inclined." Early impressions are lasting and if a child is lovingly and prayerfully taught and instructed in the principles of Christian living up to the time he is seven years old, there is little danger of his going astray in later life.

In our Sunday schools of Porto Rico we have seen splendid results of the Christian instruction received there and in the homes of Christian parents —some of these children are now most promising young pastors; others are leaders in our young people's societies and local churches, some of the girls are now efficient deaconesses and pastors' wives, while others have formed Christian homes and are helping the Sunday school in the training of their own as well as other children. There are many others who are now teachers in the public schools and their Christian influence must leave its impress upon the children under their instruction.

Some of our most faithful young people who received their first Christian instruction in our Ponce Sunday school, are now in New York City and



Of Such Is The Kingdom of Heaven

one of these young women wrote me just recently that she was playing the organ or piano in one of the few Spanish churches there. We have God's own statement, that his word shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that which he pleases and it shall prosper in the thing whereunto he sends it.

—Mrs. P. W. Drury.

The Spiritual Needs of the New Generation in China

(*Grammar School Period*)

When we say "during the grammar school period," we imply that we are speaking of boys and girls who are having a chance. Very different are the needs of the eight or nine out of ten in China who have no chance. Here we shall speak of young people who are students in mission schools, who, therefore, have had the advantages of Christian training, and considerable Bible study.

"The students of China are the ripest field for evangelism on earth." (Arthur Rugh.) The opportunity is so ripe that any worthy effort brings abundant success. Students are recognized leaders in China. "Here is a new-found power to lead." What will it mean if it is backed by earnest Christian dynamic? China's Christian students recognize that "Christianity can save China." They must be helped to interpret China's needs and meet them on Christian principles. The hearts of the Christian students of China are burdened for the welfare of their people. They must have wise sympathetic leadership. If they are to keep their vision it must be through service. They work and play in dead earnest. Their religion is vital to them. They want ways to express it. They must be taught service in terms of "soap and sanitation," in terms of the needs nearest them.

A group of Miller Seminary girls voluntarily banded together to pray for their country every day. We must teach them also to work for their country. One of our teachers told me she is ready to give her life service for the slave girls, but "how" says she, "am I to go about it." They must wait their opportunities and meanwhile they must serve, and study and pray, and play and teach others. Earnest purpose still requires training. Adequate training they must have. There are not enough teachers and trainers to go round.

The gospel of a living Christ, mighty to make Christian patriots is what they need.

I've no time to speak of the rewards, if you mean our rewards. God takes care of that and gives joy abundant.

Miss Hortense Potts.

Why Work for Japanese High School Students?

The leaders of Japan in home life, commerce, politics, education and religion twenty-five years from now, are for the most part in the high schools of today. If those leaders are to be Christian, they must be won to Christ and trained for him while in their teens.

The young people of Japan share with their adolescent brothers and sisters in all lands, "the struggling hopes and ambitions, the intensities of feeling, the growing pains of soul that characterize healthy youth."

Ambitious to become famous is the outstanding characteristic of Japanese boys and young men. They are by nature hero-worshippers. They need to know the greatest of heroes, Jesus Christ. When once they understand his claims, they are willing to follow their newly found Leader and Lord. In the government grammar and high schools, "loyalty" and "filial piety" are the dominating words of their ethical teaching. If permeated with the Christian spirit, supreme loyalty to Christ and ardent love of our Heavenly Father result.

For Japanese girls and young women the outstanding problems arise from the intense struggle between the old ideals of family control of the individual and the new ideal of the individual's right to the development of his own personality.

Lack of coeducation above the elementary grades prevents Japanese young people from learning to know one another in a normal way. The sex problem is greatly aggravated by an awful lack of noble, inspiring examples among the teachers. Only Christ and his ideals can save the high-school students of Japan from the moral perils of a changing social order. Our experience in Otsu, Zeze, and Shiga Province has clearly demonstrated that Japanese young people can be molded by Christ's power into "vessels meet for the Master's use."

—J. Edgar Knipp.

The Spiritual Needs of College Men in the Far East

The outstanding need of the new generation in the Orient is to know God in the sense of I John 4:8, "He that loveth not, knoweth not God."

For centuries fear has held sway over the East. No greater boon can be conferred upon the young men of the Orient than to free them from this reign of fear and to plant a victorious faith in their lives. Thousands of young men in Japan have broken away from the old religions, but have failed to enrich their lives with a victorious faith. In the Philippines and China an increasing army of young people need a new religious faith. They need a religious faith that will enable them to hope, to trust, and to love. Shall their lives be dominated by Christian faith? Or shall they be ruled by the great destroyers of faith, indifference and agnosticism?. This is a question which religious education alone can answer. The Christian college must give to these young men who are eager for new things a real religious faith and by doing that, it will create a great force for righteousness. "Thoughts are the seed of action." Through guiding their thinking the Christian college can make of these fine young people living epistles of the Christian faith.

To set forth proper motives of the Christian life

Ritual, ceremonies and images are still accepted by many as religion itself. Religion in the Orient needs to be related to life and to everything that ennobles life. Until the motives are elevated, there is little chance for driving home the spiritual message. The government educational system fails to present proper motives to the students. "Training powers without training motives only puts keen tools into careless hands." The Christian college can do much to remedy this deficiency.

Training in the formation of personal convictions

Faith in authority is tottering all over the Orient. Thus it is of supreme importance that the proper personal convictions be formed. Democracy holds out golden hopes for the new generation; but democracy, to be successful, demands a public opinion which is based on right convictions. The religion which wins the inner allegiance of the young manhood of the Orient, will be the religion that will finally abide.

Spiritual leadership

The fine enthusiasm of the youth needs to be directed. Having broken away from sympathetic touch with the old life, and having had little experience in the new, they often wander as sheep having no shepherd. Old customs, habits and ideals beset the native convert like evil genii. He needs a strong and sympathetic hand to guide him. If an adequate educational system is introduced which combines the driving power of education with the guiding power of religion, it will do much to prepare the native leadership equal to the task of bringing in the new national life. The beauty and innocency of childhood have passed, the glory of adolescence and maturity have come.

—C. C. Witmer.

Fruitfulness of Christian Schools

From the beginning of missionary activity missionaries have acted on the truth stated by David Lloyd George; "Training the next generation is the biggest business of this generation."

In Sierra Leone there are 300,000 English speaking Africans, who are somewhat literate and above 1,000,000 illiterate. The government maintains two government schools that are patronized largely by Mohammedans. In the absence of other schools a day school is maintained as a rule wherever there is a church. There are altogether thirty-seven schools supported by our Church, with a total enrollment of 1560. Eight of these are boarding schools. Two of them, the Albert Academy and the Moyamba Girls' School, are special schools, the one doing all and the other a part of high school work. The Albert Academy gives the general preparation young men need before taking up special training as teachers or pastors.

The self-help feature of the academy work is most admirable. Sixteen boys were enabled to earn their own way last year.

It is estimated that there are 325,000,000 persons in China unable to read and write. The provincial governments are concerned over the situation. A few good government schools are conducted. There are also a few good class schools. It has fallen to the churches to lead in every department of education.

There is now in China a strong Education Association with two foreign secretaries. Two good periodicals are published. Affiliated with the national associations are nine district associations which cover the whole of China. These associations have promoted uniform curricula, uniform examinations and proper supervision of primary schools. They have done much to adapt western education to China. There are 181,166 enrolled in the Christian schools in China.

There are thirteen United Brethren day schools with an attendance of 500 pupils.

To the Miller Seminary for girls, and to a boys' school in Siu Lam and another boys' school in Canton, the especial attention of missionaries is being given with the hope of securing from these schools recruits for Christian callings.

Our China Mission also cooperates in a union normal school and a union high school.

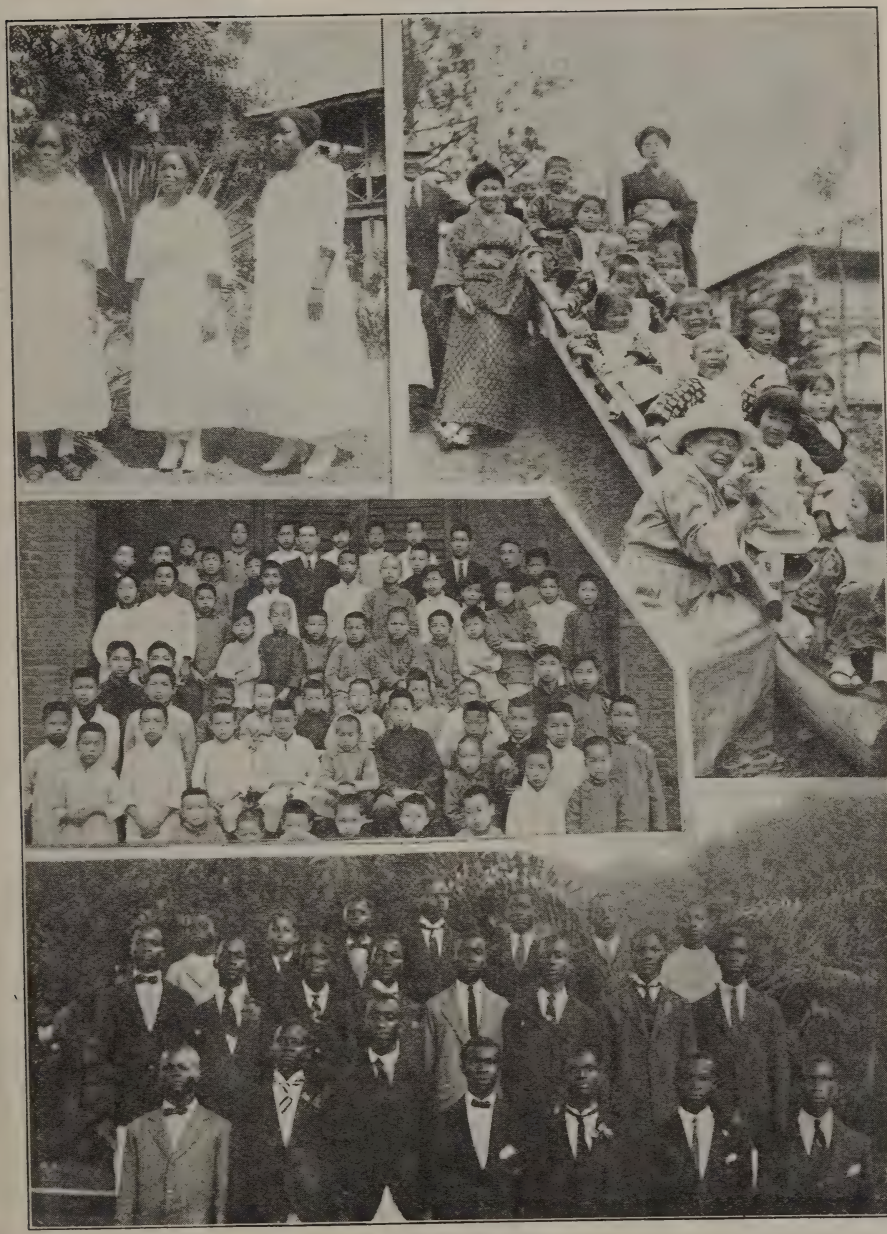
The Moyamba Girls' School offers nine years of work. From the beginning industrial work is stressed. Girls are taught to cook scientifically under African conditions. They learn to cut and fit their own dresses. The ninth year is given to home nursing, the care of the mother and the child.

In Porto Rico, the Philippines and Japan there are good government schools though in them students receive no religious education. In each country missionaries try to reach these students through Bible classes. In each country there are a few Christian schools.

All Evangelical churches in Porto Rico cooperate with the Polytechnic Institute for boys and the Blanche Kellogg Institute for girls.

The churches in the Philippines have cooperated for several years in high school work. Now certain college subjects are given. A full college course is planned. A seventy-five acre site has been purchased for the union high school, college and theological school.

Our Church maintains a Young Women's Bible Training School at San Fernando, Union, for the training of deaconesses. The enrollment the past year was twenty-two.



Some Fruits from a few of our Schools Abroad.

The Joy, Strength and Fruitfulness that Flow from a Christian Home—Reason VI

"I am not taking any dress as an 'omiyage' (souvenir present) home to my wife," said Rev. C. Yasuda when preparing to return to Japan after two years of study in America. "My best omiyage is my new conception of the Christian home."

It is a joy and a privilege to help provide residences abroad for our missionary sons and daughters where they can demonstrate to all comers the attractiveness of the Christian home. The houses that can be rented in a foreign land are generally built close up to other houses and the street. They are sunless, unsanitary and smelly and no American man or woman can give 100 percent service when obliged to live in such quarters.

A home of another sort it is a joy to supply is a dormitory for students. Few of these students are Christians when they come to our schools. A boarding school is the nearest possible equivalent for the Christian home. There are regular hours for work, play time, music, and prayers. A large "percentage" of our Christian workers have been won in these dormitory homes.

Other homes of great importance are church buildings for our growing congregations.

A missionary home was completed during the year along side of Doshisha University for Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Shively, who represent our Church in the Doshisha Theological School. Our cooperation with this school secures for our young people all the advantages of a great institution with over 2000 students enrolled.

Another home, previously referred to, was built for the Young Women's Bible Training School, San Fernando, Philippine Islands. When this building proposition was first taken up it was thought a building to accommodate fifteen girls would be sufficient. But the demands and the plans grew until a building was needed that cost $27,000 when furnished. One hundred young women applied for entrance. It is built of concrete and ought to last half a century.

A home of another sort was acquired during the year for a group of young men in Manila. There are said to be 40,000 students in Manila and decent dormitory accommodations for only one thousand. For years our mission has rented old Spanish buildings for dormitory and church purposes. This year rents were so high and buildings so scarce it seemed necessary to purchase a permanent home in Manila or close up our operations there. Closing up was unthinkable. So a property was purchased for $22,500. The property provides a church home for our Manila congregation and a home for sixty young men.

A former Railroad Y. M. C. A. building at Otsu, Japan, was purchased by the Japan Mission as a dormitory and community center.

Church homes were provided during the year for three congregations, one in Yonnie Banna, Sierra Leone. For this the chief and local people gave the major part of the funds. Another church home was built during the year at Lung Kong, China.

Another congregation that is now at home in a new church building is the Baguio church, Philippine Islands. Baguio is the beautiful mountain location selected by former Governor General Taft as the summer capital. A $7,000,000 railroad was built to the place. Our church is the only evangelical church there. Our people are delighted with their new and permanent home.

A church home was built also at Cervantes in the edge of the mountain territory, in the Philippines. The general rule in the Philippines in the erection of churches is, the mission provides the corrugated iron for the roof and the cement for the floor, the congregation providing all the other materials and labor.

Thus through the year by their gifts to Foreign Missions our people at home have been helping to brighten a good many different corners by building a home for a missionary, a school or a new congregation.

The Young Women's Bible Training School, San Fernando, P. I.
(Just completed.)

The Missionary's Home, Kyoto, Japan.

The New Church Home, Baguio, P. I.

The Importance of Training Strong Christian Leaders Abroad—Reason VII

Can you imagine how impoverished American life would be could we subtract all the influence of her great religious leaders? Subtract David Brainerd, Jonathan Edwards, Asbury, Otterbein, Finney, Moody, Porter, McCosh, Gordon, Cuyler.

Let the measure of our appreciation of these saints, evangelists, scholars and pastors be the measure of our determination to help develop such leaders in other lands.

A little Chinese recruiting agent, Ding Li Mi shows what a Christian leader can do in China. For years he has been going from school to school holding meetings for the deepening of the spiritual life and recruiting young people for Christian callings. Last year he went with a new missionary party to Yunnan in Southwest China to start a united Chinese mission. Mr. Ding is one of the two or three greatest spiritual forces in all China.

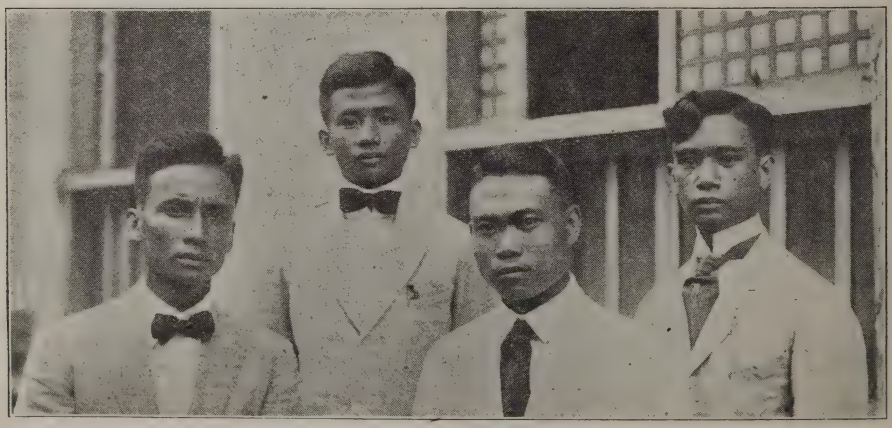
Consider the influence of Japan's very unusual evangelist, Paul Kanamori, the man who lost his faith through the study of rational books and was out of the ministry for twenty-five years. Now having re-pledged his loyalty to Jesus, he feels he has not a moment to lose and so he preaches one three-hour sermon over and over wherever he goes. He says other preachers change their sermons, "I change my congregation." In the last five years he has preached the gospel to 313,000.

Sundar Singh proves the capacity of the Indian for spiritual leadership. Though the glittering riches of the wealthy family he belonged to were showed him, he would not forsake the Christ he had learned to know in a little mission school. Then he was persecuted and cast out and made to eat outside the house like an outcast or animal, but he stood firm. In his loyalty to Christ and tireless energy as an evangelist he resembles St. Paul.

In the great fruitful work of raising up spiritual leaders like these for the church abroad the United Brethren Church is sharing.

In Africa our young pastors get their training by taking the reading course set down in the Discipline. In addition they attend a summer conference in July each year and go over all the work they have read during the year.

In Porto Rico our young men attend a union theological school conducted along side of the government



Four United Brethren Students in the Union Theological Seminary, Manila.

University. Our mission bears its proportion of the current expense of this school.

Our Japanese young men prepare for the ministry in Doshisha University. The United Brethren Mission provides one American professor and the salary of a Japanese professor.

The Chinese pastors are trained in a union theological college in Canton. This year the school moved to a new site. Mr. Funk of our Mission superintended the erection of one of the new buildings and Mr. Shoop gives half time to teaching. We share in providing for the current expenses.

In Manila also our young men study in a union theological school. There too, a new 75 acre site for the union theological school and a union Christian high school and college has been acquired during the year. Our mission bears one-sixth of the cost of this union training enterprise.

As an example of what one of our native leaders accomplished during the year, might be mentioned the success of Pastor Thomas Hallowell in leading the chief of his district to want to give up his fetishes that had cost him one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. This is one of the most pronounced spiritual victories that ever occurred in our work abroad.

Three of our Japanese pastors had important connection with the World's Sunday School convention in Japan.

There are 42 ordained men in our conference abroad, and 36 unordained ministers. Altogether there are 194 pastors and teachers, 44 are in training for the ministry and 70 in training for other work. They are a group for whom the Church should be thankful and proud.

Christian Literature Gives Form and Fire to these Rising Churches —Reason VIII

That is only another way of saying that Christian literature molds and inspires its readers as nothing else can.

There has not been another twelve months in a hundred years when the importance to the church of the printed page has been so frankly

Teaching the African to prepare a literature for and in the language of his own people.

recognized as during the last year.

An experienced printer is being sought for Sierra Leone and a linotype machine is asked for the Philippines. The Mormons and the Seventh Day Adventists ought to teach our Church the importance of supplying all needed staff and equipment to make this publishing work vital, interesting, broad and strong.

The Porto Rico Christian forces propose to spend $60,000 increasing the capacity of the printing plant started by our mission years ago at Ponce.

Aid has been given by our Board in supporting a high class Spanish magazine. "Neuva Democracia" that circulates among the educated people of all Latin American countries.

Aid was sought but not yet given by our Board to a union Christian periodical published in English for the English speaking students in the Philippines.

A Christian monthly magazine prepared especially for English speaking students in Japan has been far more than ordinarily useful.

The great theme in Japan is so-called "Newspaper Evangelism." One of the strongest missionaries to Japan is henceforth going to give all his time to supplying articles on Christian themes for Japanese newspapers.

During the year the capacity of our printing department at Albert Academy at Freetown was doubled. A substantial addition was also made to the press at San Fernando, Philippine Islands.

The five periodicals coming from our mission presses bring something of the combined joy that would be experienced if the Religious Telescope, Christian Herald, Sunday School Times, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman and Review of Reviews were all combined into one and should come into your home.

The Fruitful Work of Our Missionaries—Reason IX

Report of the Africa Mission Conference (Abbreviated)
Rev. E. M. Hursh.

The year 1920 marks the beginning of a new era for our work in Sierra Leone. While our new program was drawn up in 1918, we could not hope to carry it into effect would it not be for the revival of interest and increased offerings that are resulting from this United Enlistment Movement throughout the Church in America.

The first Council Meeting under the new plan was held the last week in June. The full complement of missionaries called for in the new program is from thirty-three to thirty-six. While the entire number asked for was not on the field there were twenty-four in attendance, the largest number of missionaries that ever assembled for council in this field.

It is to be regretted that six others, who have been appointed, had not gotten to the field as the actual work awaiting them when they arrive will naturally interfere with the language study they should have time for.

The Council asked that two more women be added to the Moyamba School teaching staff. A man to direct the Manual Training Department at the Albert Academy was also asked for this year as was a practical printer the year following.

Our African churches have been passing through a period of real testing, owing to the disturbed conditions due to the war. They have stood the test heroically but have more than held their own. There has been a steady growth in membership as well as in offerings. The offerings the past year totaled a thousand dollars more than the previous year.

An incident of more than usual interest was reported by Pastor Hallowell from Yonnie Banna. The chief there after a very serious illness was led to feel that his fetishes were between him and Jesus Christ. These charms and so-called "medicine" that had cost him fully $750 were finally all sent to the pastor. The chief has made a full surrender to the saving power through Jesus Christ.

Pastor Hallowell writes, "I can not sufficiently tell you the joy I am experiencing in the victory of God's power in the lives of men."

The conversion of the king can be traced directly to the influence of that indefatigable pastor, Thomas Hallowell, whose apostolic zeal never seems to flag.

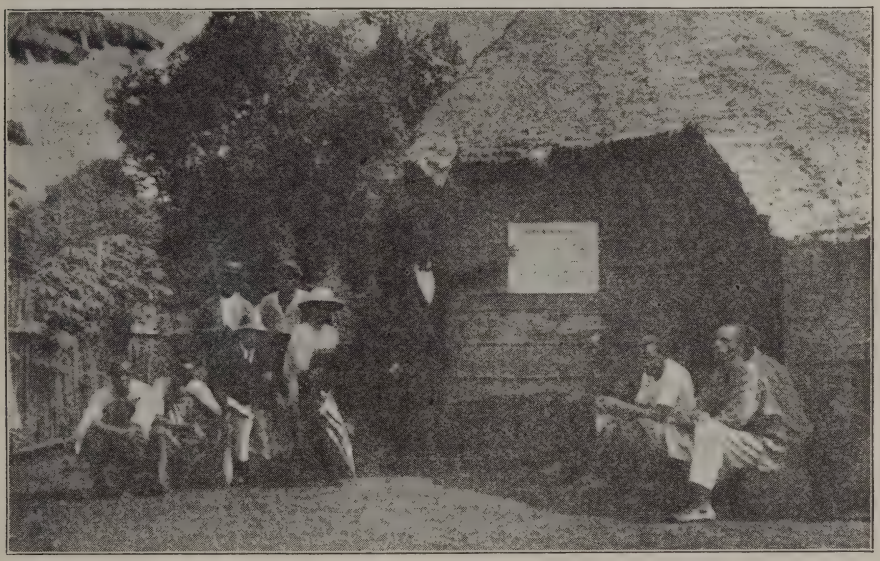
Pastor S. B. Caulker wrote some weeks ago from Bonthe that the members of his church were working for fifty new members and an offering of fifty pounds on Missionary Day. The results were twenty-five souls won for Christ and an offering of eighty-four pounds. Mr. Caulker writes, "His grace and Spirit have done it all. Praise God from whom all blessings flow. Yours very humbly, S. B. Caulker."

Our itinerants are discovering a willingness on the part of the villages when visited to make offerings for the work of the Church.

Now because of the victories in the home Church through the United Enlistment Movement we believe a similar movement should be planned here, though on special days, stewardship, Christian education, missions and temperance have been emphasized.

Our young men are being tempted by many alluring positions open to persons with a little training.

Christian Education—Our schools are the foundation stones of our churches. Our schools have not increased in number of scholars due to the food shortage. Parents feel every child must work. There are 75 boys in our various up-country boys' homes, with 50 more in the Albert Academy dormitory. There are 50 girls in the Moyamba Girls' School. Our schools received grants totalling 471 pounds from the government.



The Gospel is carried to all parts of Freetown by groups of students from the Albert Academy.

A Committee cooperating with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, now in tropical Africa studying the best type of education for tropical Africa, expressed their hearty approval of the kind of work we are doing and of the larger plans we have in mind. They compared the Moyamba Girls' School with certain schools in America that they

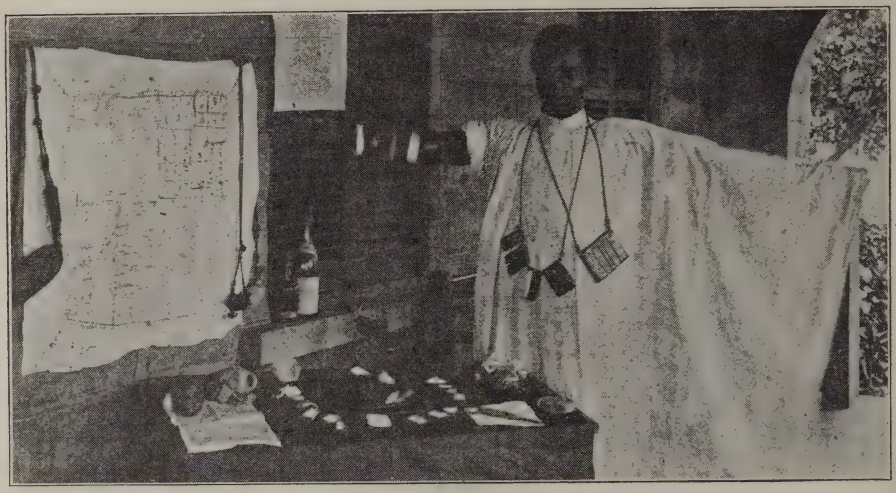
said out-class Hampton and Tuskegee.

The Mission Press—Our little press has printed during the year the monthly Sierra Leone Outlook, the Conference minutes, Academy Prospectus, 48,000 pages of miscellaneous matter, a number of pamphlets and 75,000 church envelopes. Printing as an industrial proposition affords the most profitable work for boys in the Academy who have to earn their own way.

ning to lay much greater stress on agriculture in all our country schools.

Buildings—An addition has been made to the Academy industrial building at a cost of 250 pounds sterling. An additional house for a missionary at Taiama has been purchased. A good substantial boys' home will soon be completed in Bonthe.

An unusually good native chapel has been completed at Yonnie Banna.



The Christian Chief at Yonnie Banna, Sierra Leone.
Showing the fetishes which had cost him $750 and which he surrendered when he became a Christian.

We have a growing conviction that text books in the vernacular should be printed in order that a great many people may learn to read the Bible in their own tongue.

Medical—A great work has already been done both in healing the sick and giving practical training in regard to sanitation and hygiene. The total number of patients treated in 1919 was 9372.

Industrial—Sixteen boys at the Albert Academy were in the self-help department last year. We are planning to lay much greater stress on agriculture in all our country schools.

Buildings—An addition has been made to the Academy industrial building at a cost of 250 pounds sterling. An additional house for a missionary at Taiama has been purchased. A good substantial boys' home will soon be completed in Bonthe.

An unusually good native chapel has been completed at Yonnie Banna. This was entirely built by native funds and gifts from friends of Mrs. E. A. Hallowell in California.

We are delighted to receive word of the splendid gift of $5000 given by Mr. William Michener for a new hospital in the Kono country. A better way to perpetuate one's life into the very heart of need could not easily be conceived. May Jesus Christ be praised for this magnificent gift and may his grace be upon the donor.

Counting upon the loyal support of the home church we face the future hopefully and gratefully.

Report of the Porto Rico Mission Conference (Abbreviated)
Rev. I. E. Caldwell.

As we begin this review of the months to be included in this report it is with a profound sense of gratitude to Almighty God for his manifest presence with us throughout the year.

Workers—For the first time in the history of our work in Porto Rico death has entered our ranks and borne away one of our most faithful workers, Dona Amalia Figueroa, a woman of rare zeal, and consecration who labored as deaconess for a period of about ten years. She was a tireless and uncomplaining worker until the very close of her life.

Another very faithful worker came forward and offered her services until such a time as a new deaconess could be named. She has done much satisfactory work.

In February a young man who until then was working in the police force, was initiated into our work. For months before entering he was insistent in his request that we give him work inasmuch as he felt definitely called of God to preach the Gospel.

In July two other workers, Andres Morales and Emilo Lugo, both graduates of our Evangelical Seminary began work.

At the January conference the total offerings showed an increase of 44 percent over those of the preceding year. In said conference a goal was set to increase the regular offerings of the church for pastoral support by 50 percent over last year. Up to date 80 percent of the congregations are giving every evidence that this goal will be reached. This increase in offerings if secured will mean more than $500 increase in pastors' salary alone. It should be noted here that in addition to these regular church offerings contributed entirely by the members there has been collected more than $500 as our share of a contribution made by the evangelical churches for the erection of a building in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Rio Piedras.

Cooperation in the Interdenominational Program

Blanche Kellogg Institute—In this girls' seminary we have four young ladies preparing for service. We are paying two scholarships in this institute, the other two young ladies being there through the courtesy of the Congregational Mission which has most kindly granted us two scholarships extra.

Polytechnic Institute—In the Polytechnic we have five students and are paying three full scholarships, the other two being granted by the courtesy of Mr. Harris, the principal of the Institute. Mr. Harris speaks very highly of the character of the boys we have there in training. Two of them are sons of one of our most consecrated pastors.

The Evangelical Seminary— In the Seminary we have a testimony to a united Protestantism which is both convincing and powerful. The Seminary is doing most excellent work. Very soon we shall be prepared to have our regular quota of students there each year. Recently the Seminary has offered a correspondence course and those of our men who have not had the privilege of seminary training are anxious to begin work.

The Gospel for Santo Domingo—Plans having been completed, the evangelization of Santo Domingo is to be begun in real earnest. Our mission has been honored in the selection of Brother Drury as the one to initiate the work on this larger basis in this field. Brother Drury is given full authority to select and buy a site and also to take with him a few well prepared workers from Porto Rico.

Puerto Rico Evangelico—Our union paper continues to be one of the uniting agencies for the Evangelical forces of this Island and a most important factor in the dissemination of truth. Its sphere is broadening each year and its influence is increasing constantly. We are proud of it.

Medical Work—In the report of one year ago your attention was called to the imperative need of beginning

medical work in this field. Thousands of the poor are without any medical attention.

Parsonages—Once more we urge the need of parsonages in Villalba, Juana Diaz and Yauco. The problem of housing our pastors is more difficult each year.

Church Building at Yauco—We have left this to the last not because it is of least importance, but because we wished to give it the most important place. For years the Yauco congregation has been struggling along in most incommodious quarters with the hope ever before them that a church building would soon be given them. The members as a whole have been loyal through it all. Influential people are only waiting until we get a worthy plant.

A Concluding Word—The year has been a most trying one. The unrest which is everywhere apparent in the industrial world seems to have invaded our own ranks. Problems unknown to us in previous years have pressed in upon us for solution and at times some of them have seemed almost insolvable.

Report of the Japan Mission Conference (Abbreviated)

Rev. B. F. Shively.

Ever since Japan opened her doors to the influence of the West she has been at least three-fourths imitator and perhaps one-fourth original. In politics and diplomacy and in intellectual pursuits, as well as in things military, Japan has been guided by the West through this last period of her development. But the war came and Japan for a time stood her ground with the other nations in upholding a high idealism for the world. To many of us in the Orient, Japan's continued support of the Allies seemed attributable to this fact. Here again she was trailing her western sisters, but following nevertheless. Be it said to the everlasting credit of Japan, she remained true to the Allies. To this fact we owe whatever success the cause for freedom has had in this dreadful issue.

But dare one follow on further in this line of proceedure? Dare one venture to say that after the war Japan learned from her Western sisters how to coerce the weak and vanquished? Did she learn to rape and to steal and to sue for every advantage the victor can gain in view of his superior strength?

Many of us out here believe Japan would have followed the West to almost any limit in idealism in arranging the peace of the world if the Western allies had stood together as if they believed in what they were standing for. But when the Allies began to slip, Japan true to her keen insight in imitation and in juggling for position of advantage, lost sight of her limited idealism; lost sight of public opinion at home; lost sight of the influence of Christianity within her borders and became one of the worst offenders in the effort to divide the spoils at Versailles. Since getting back home she has had her troubles.

I once heard Dr. MacDonald of the Toronto Globe say that the greatest thing a man could do was to set free a great idea. Some one has done that here in Japan. Several great ideas are at large and enjoying more or less freedom. One hears on every hand the word "Democracy." In February, 1919, the sons of the then-acting-president of Doshisha University, a member of the house of parliament called a meeting of laborers to hear the question of Universal Suffrage discussed. This was the first meeting of laborers ever held in this country. Since then labor has been organized in Japan and its voice is heard on every hand. Japan now has a definite labor program for the future.

One result of this movement was that labor became aware of the tremendous power it can hold. It is clear that the government is afraid to take a strong policy against the wishes of labor. Within a year several new magazines have come into being. One is called "Emancipation."

United Brethren Sunday School Teachers and Workers, Kyoto, Japan.
(Institute held by Dr. C. W. Brewbaker during his recent visit.)

It has a circulation of 20,000 already. Another is called "Reconstruction" and has a circulation of 32,000. Another is called "A Study of Social Questions" and has a circulation of 150,000.

Strikes have been frequent within the past twelve months. The most notable was that of 16,000 workmen at the Kawasaki Dockyard in Kobe.

Other notable victories have come to labor. In one case the 20,000 Ashio Copper workers succeeded in driving out of business the Boss System which appropriated 20 percent of their wages.

The movement for Universal Suffrage is gaining momentum and will one day very soon become a reality.

One of the gravest problems Japan has on hand at present is the drink question. This was bad enough when the Japanese drink, "Sake," furnished the beverage for the nation. Then came beer, and now whisky and gin are everywere on sale. Fortunately, there is a growing sentiment against this costly evil which bids fair to be a formidable ally of the church as she tries to point a better way.

The terrible "open sore" of the world, immorality, is here in Japan as hideous in everyday life as anywhere else in the world. But the emancipation of woman will perhaps be the surest remedy. That day is on the way, even here. Christianity is at the bottom of all these movements through its essential message of the worth of the individual.

When one details these difficulties the problem looks impossible of solution. The conditions around us in Japan and the world are appalling when compared with the ideal we preach and profess to believe. But we must remember that the actual can not take away anything from the ideal. There it stands becoming ever brighter and clearer. As we approach it we see it move on to higher ground. This is the time for heroic effort and self-giving for the accomplishment of our highest ideal. I believe Japan will respond and follow lofty leadership wherever it rings true.

Report of the China Mission Conference (Abbreviated)
Rev. C. W. Shoop.

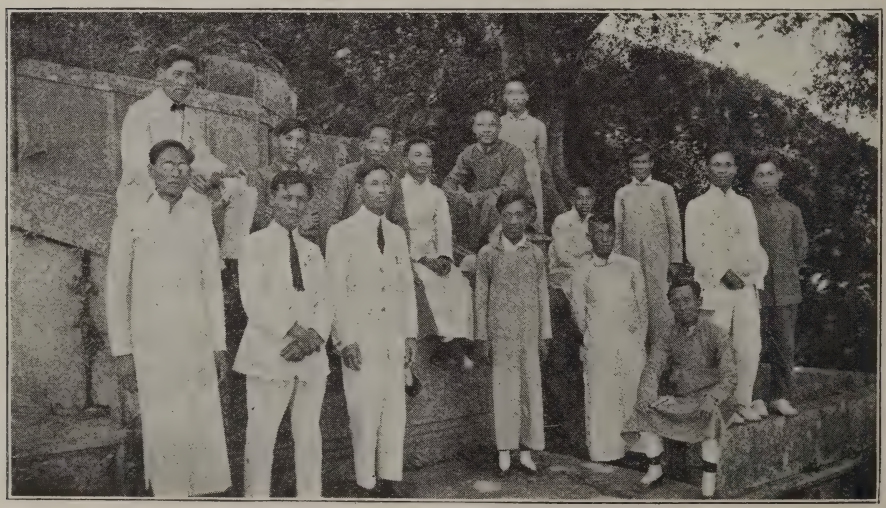
Rev. C. W. Shoop, the Mission Superintendent, writes: In the same breath with which we praise God from whom all the year's blessings have been copiously flowing into our lives, we also record our sincerest gratitude to the home church. Our forces have been reinforced during the year by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Innerst and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burris. All are in language school working faithfully. The return of the Wards to America left us without certain resources of wise and sane counsel, born out of rich experiences which constitute a real loss to us. God is more and more blessing us with a strong sense of cooperation and unity as we seek the high ends of our endeavor.

Evangelism is the very foundation on which all our work is built. Our general evangelist, Rev. T. T. Wong, has given a great deal of time throughout the year to revival meetings at all the stations, each culminating in a communion service. Group Bible study meetings have been held in which all our pastors participated. At these the pastors divided into groups for noon and evening evangelistic preaching, and preached the gospel with tremendous and attractive power. There was a gain of 20 percent in church membership.

The chief gain in China in our church and others is not an outward, but an inward gain. Christianity is really sending its roots deep down into the soil of Chinese life and becoming thoroughly naturalized. This is shown by the drawing together of the various Christian churches while China is rent politically into serious divisions.

The shortage in the foreign staff has resulted in additional responsibilities being placed on Chinese fellow workers, responsibilities in the main worthily borne.

The following are the most important statistics—membership 850, increase during the year 144; contributions for local work $1758.



United Brethren Pastors, China.

Educational Work—In our schools we have some of the choicest boys and girls whose lives are practically always under the guiding influence of their Christian teachers.

Miller Seminary though disturbed by political disorders will complete its year's work on time. The day schools throughout the country are well organized. The Boys' Day School in Canton now has an enrollment of seventy, the highest in its history.

We have continued to share in the support of the Union Normal School, the Union Middle (High) School and the Union Theological College.

Our work in school and out of school is to discover and train under the guidance of God's spirit men and women who shall be "able to teach also."

Medical Work still makes its distinctive and potent appeal. Dr. Bigler treated more than twenty thousand patients during the year. The Coover Dispensary was completed and our Canton medical work is now focused at this center with greatly improved possibilities for further developments.

Christian Literature— Our China Mission has no printing plant of its own as it has been more economical to patronize presses in Canton and Shanghai. However, a United Brethren Monthly Magazine, a twelve page paper giving general and local church news, has been published.

The Commentaries and Concordances provided for each of our country chapels by Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hodges of Buffalo, New York, have been very greatly appreciated.

Our needs for the immediate future are a church for Canton and one for Siu Lam, and at least one married couple for evangelistic work.

Thanks are due to the church at home in coming to our rescue with promptness and generosity when war conditions had thrown about us an embarrassing situation.

Pray for us that we may be wise with the wisdom that is from above that we may conserve the gains of the past in such a way as to give the highest glory to Christ our King.

Report of the Philippine Mission Conference (Abbreviated)

Rev. H. W. Widdoes.

Mr. Widdoes reports that high prices have affected the problems of the Filipino pastors.

During the year the stewardship campaign was initiated. Many young people pledged their lives to Christian service. More than one hundred signed tithers pledge cards. Two hundred and fifty signed the intercessors pledge.

The Conference Missionary Society has sent two Filipino missionaries to work among the mountain people called Calingas.

"Missionary Day" at annual conference was a day of great interest. Fifty dollars was raised toward erecting a home for their missionary, Mr. Leones.

The standard of support for pastors and deaconesses was raised by the energetic lay delegates.

On a trip into the mountains Mr. Widdoes baptized eighty-four Igorotes. Two Sunday schools and two congregations were organized.

Special Triumphs—Cervantes has a new chapel and a growing congregation composed chiefly of young people. In Manila sixty young men, the pastor's family and two other families have rooms in the property acquired during the year. The congregation numbers one hundred and fifty persons. Five other churches have church buildings or repairs under way.

Unfavorable Features—One fine new country chapel at Baringcucerong was destroyed by cyclone. The Seventh Day Adventists have created divisions in certain congregations.

One pastor died of tuberculosis, another proved unworthy and was dropped.

The Changing Order—The early methods of evangelism no longer attract attention. An efficient system of religious education is needed for the new day.

The Ministry—There are four students in the Seminary and one or two other candidates for the ministry.

There are good students in the Young Women's Bible Training School. These deaconesses are everywhere regarded with great respect.

The Women's Bible Training School Building has a normal capacity for sixty girls with quarters for two missionaries and a guest room. There are four class rooms, two dining rooms, two kitchens, toilets, baths, two trunk rooms, four dormitories, with sixty lockers and beds. There are at present thirty-eight high school and twenty-two training school girls living in the building. The building is of reenforced concrete and the best of hard woods with tile roof. It is one of the most conspicuous and beautiful buildings in Union Province.

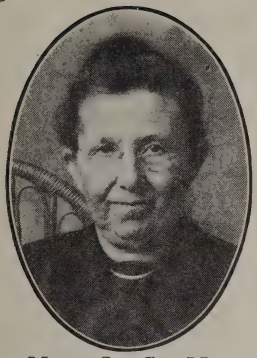
The Evangel Press—An enthusiastic force has put out more than 3,000,000 pages of printed matter. A large edition of Pilgrim's Progress and an Illocano dictionary are being published. Three thousand copies of the weekly paper are published. An addition 15x30 feet has been made to the press building. The Arford Reading Room and Hodges Library make good books available for the young people of the town. "We doubt if well chosen books will be read anywhere in the world with more eagerness than just here in our own press reading room."

Manila—Owing to rising rents it became necessary to purchase property in Manila for church and dormitory purposes. The cost was $22,500. Of this $10,000 has been paid. The rents received, pay all interest and tax charges.

Union Theological Seminary—Four Mission Boards support the Union Seminary. During the year a new 150-acre site was purchased. A high school and two years of college work are being carried on. The day is passing when our ministry can go untrained.

We are thankful for the new missionaries added to our staff and we rejoice in the fellowship of a strong force of native coworkers.

Young Men Living in the Otterbein Dormitory, Manila, P. I.
(Picture was taken in front of their building which is serving also as our church building.)



The Joy of Giving Children— Reason X

Mrs. J. C. Mann has given a daughter to the Philippines and writes as follows: "It has always been my hope and earnest desire that some of my children would enter some line of Christian service. I have given them the best Christian training I could and taught them about the need for Christian workers. It has been my fond hope that some of them might catch a vision of the world's need and offer themselves to God.

"A number of years ago my oldest son came to me to tell me that he felt the call to the ministry. I was so happy! God was answering my prayer. One of the proudest and happiest moments of my life was when he was ordained.

"Not very long ago my daughter, Clara, came to me to tell me that she felt the call of God to the mission field. That was another triumphant hour. Since she began making her preparations to sail I have felt what a blessed privilege is mine to give my own for that work.

"I am sure that the happiest hour of my life was the day that she was consecrated to the mission cause.

"So many people have said, 'How can you give up your children to go so far away? How can you bear to let them go for such a long time?'

"I have given them all to God and they are his. He has answered a life-long prayer in taking them, and I am proud and happy to give them for such wonderful work."

Mrs. Anna V. Bertch, who has given a daughter to China, gives the following experience: "I have always enjoyed being a minister's wife, would not have chosen any other. Our daughter Pearl was born while my husband was pastor on a circuit near Sidney, Iowa. At one time while making our round of pastoral calls, silently meditating upon the joys of a Christian life, the blessedness of His love about us as a shield, my heart went out to God for the future welfare of my little ones, that in some way they might be made secure from sin and its allurements. I was very forcibly possessed with a desire to dedicate the one soon to be born (Louise Pearl) to God to use in his own way. I felt it no sacrifice, but that I was placing my precious babe in the care of a kind and loving Father trusting him for protection.

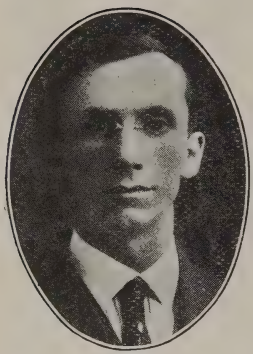
"I had no thought as to what special service my daughter might be called. I had an overwhelming desire that hers might be a pure Christian life used of God in his own way. I was soon to know. When but a little child, she very emphatically made it known that she intended to be a missionary. Not that she wanted to be or hoped to be, but that she was going to be.

"Yes, the thought of a separation was sad and a sacrifice for each of us, yet I rejoiced in my heart because I saw at once that God had heard my prayer, and had honored one so lowly and unworthy by recognizing my desire in a way that I had never dreamed of."

THESE AND MANY OTHERS ARE

New Missionaries Who

AFRICA

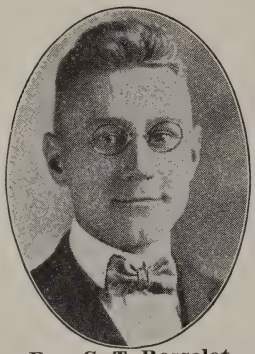


Rev. G. M. Richter.

Mrs. G. M. Richter.

Mrs. R. L. Embree.

Rev. Harry Crim.



Rev. G. T. Rosselot.

Mr. W. N. Martin.

Mrs. W. N. Martin

Mrs. H. H. Thomas.

Miss Maude Hoyle.

Miss Grace Renn.

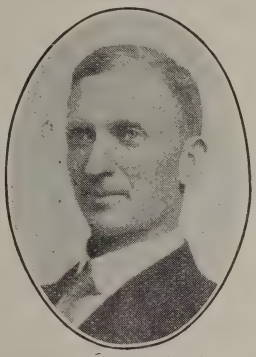
Miss Edith Fridy

GIVING THEIR LIVES—Reason XI

Sailed the Past Year

PHILIPPINES

Rev. Wayne S. Edwards.



Rev. E. I. Doty.

Mrs. E. I. Doty.

Rev. C. E. Rettew.

Mrs. C. E. Rettew.

Miss Clara Mann.

Miss Harriet Raymond

CHINA

Rev. C. E. Burris.

Mrs. C. E. Burris.

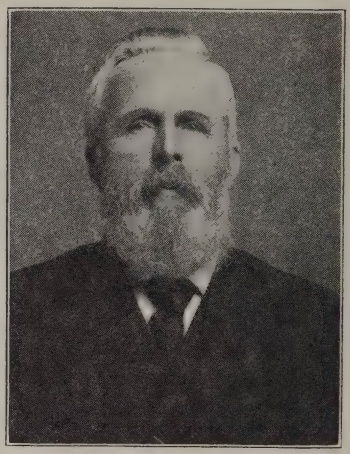
Rev. J. S. Innerst

Mrs. J. S. Innerst.

Others are Giving Their Property—Reason XII

Mr. H. S. Immel of Mountville, Pennsylvania, one day received a letter written by Rev. C. W. Shoop, whom Brother Immel was supporting in China as his representative. The letter had been written while Mr. Shoop was on a Chinese boat returning to Canton. In this he presented the need of a new church in Lung Kong, a country town of 50,000 people. Let us believe God led Mr. Immel to supply this need in this churchless city. The church will be completed by the time this is in print. How many Chinese feet will find through this church a gateway to the eternal city only the good Father now can foresee.

Up at St. Anns, Ontario, is the home of an aged servant of God and a loyal steward in the church. By and with the advice of his daughter, Mrs. M. I. Comfort, the wife of Rev. M. I. Comfort of Miami Conference, this brother, Mr. William Michener, decided to invest $5000 in a hospital in the Kono country in Africa. This gift will be used in the erection of a hospital sixty miles from the railroad and altogether four days' journey from Moyamba or Rotifunk the nearest points for medical aid.



Mr. Wm. Michener.

Another gift of $12,500 has been given for a hospital in San Fernando, our headquarters in the Philippines. This gift comes after most prayerful

Proposed New Hospital for San Fernando, P. I.

consideration and will be the means of bringing health to hundreds and thousands of little babies, suffering women and men as the years go on, who never could have made the two hundred mile journey to Manila for hospital aid.

It is when men and women at home see their opportunities to make safe heavenly investments by converting their American property into a means of building up Christian character in non-Christian lands that one feels like singing the Doxology with new meaning.

Who else will make "safe heavenly investments' by converting their property into a means of bringing physical health and eternal spiritual health to some of these less fortunate fellow human beings across the sea?

What are You Giving?

Here are these interesting, eager minded children, these untaught, worried parents. Here are the sick, young, middle aged and those older. Here are these young Christians, young ministers and laymen coming out of our Christian schools to begin their life work as Christians with parents as well as the world against them, many times bitterly opposed to them. Here are our faithful American missionaries who have been at their posts in church, school, dispensary for fifteen, twenty, twenty-seven years. Here are our sons and daughters now going out giving up all opportunity to gain property or a distinctive position. Here are those who are giving children and property. Here are these waiting millions standing in the twilight or utter darkness of those who have heard little or heard nothing at all of the Light of the World.

Here is our Lord himself waiting for your answer to "what are you giving for all these?" Our Lord and these other sheep of His fold need your money but they need much more than your money in their cause.

They need first of all your interest. They need that you should care, really care what becomes of them. They need your soul pervading sympathy. They need your soundest judgment, your ingenuity, to help them discover paths out of hard and apparently impossible dilemmas. They need your steel jawed determination to see a big task carried through to a worthy end. They need your service, the service you yourself know you might render at home or perhaps abroad. They need your patience.

Among the last words of I. N. Cain who died at the hands of the ignorant war boys he interceded for in Africa, were words spoken to an English captain. "Have patience with our people, Captain, you know they are ignorant."

These millions abroad, friends, do need your patience. They need your children. They need, of course, a generous share of your possessions.

How can one with all these resting upon him allow himself easy, unnecessary luxuries—tobacco, chewing gum, ices, confections, movie tickets, pleasure rides or expensive food—until he has first squared his accounts in the eyes of the Shepherd of the world and his pitifully needy sheep?

The method by which you can aid these people is clear. In the United Enlistment Movement $4,000,000 Fund, $694,000 is to meet the needs of these millions abroad for two years, $347.000 per year. If you have subscribed and are paying you are helping to send out these new missionaries and to pay the monthy salaries of our staff of 69 missionaries and 194 native workers, and to put up new residences, schools and churches, and to reach the unevangelized. If you have not yet accepted your full responsibility of the $4,000,000 Fund, a responsibility equal to at least one tenth of your income, is not the urge of these millions a sufficient entreaty to you to do your full duty to your Lord and to those who so long as they are without God are without hope in the world?

Today's Urgent Task

The following are the needs presented by our work abroad for the next five years:

	Missionaries	Native Workers	Schools and Dormitories	Churches and Chapels
Africa	21	67	2	11
Porto Rico	5	19	1	7
Japan	9	39	2	13
China	19	44	2	5
Philippine Islands	12	45	4	8
	66	214	11	44

	Residences	Industrial Bldgs.	Amount needed for new Bldgs. and Equipment
Africa	8	1	$142,250
Porto Rico	5	1	$78,500
Japan	2		$268,350
China	9		$306,000
Philippines	2	1	$134,350
	26	3	$929,450

During the past year one residence, one school and two hospitals have been supplied at a total cost of $60,500.

Statistics for the Year Ending December 31, 1919

	W.Africa	China	Japan	Porto Rico	Phil. Is.	Total
Missionaries	21	21	7	7	9	65
Ordained native preachers	11	3	11	8	9	42
Total number native workers	102	32	18	14	28	194
Organized churches	29	8	19	17	33	106
Other preaching places	530	14	5	23	125	697
Communicant members	1316	850	1589	1508	3093	8356
Total Sunday School Enrollment	1572	411	1946	2005	2499	8433
Day and Boarding Schools	37	14	3	0	1	55
Pupils in Day and Boarding Schools	1560	500	96	0	26	2182
Cases treated at hospitals and dispensaries	9372	20,889	0	0	0	30,261
Total value of mission property	$116,957	$187,618	$80,900	$53,110	$60,846	$499,431
Amount contributed on field not including medical and educational fees	$6026	$2315	$4340	$3780	X $2575	$19,036
Amount contributed on field including medical and educational fees	$13,671	$9074	$4340	$3780	X $2575	$33,440

X Amount contributed for fourteen months.

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THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
404 Otterbein Press Bldg.,
Dayton, Ohio.

Early in the fall of 1920 a commission of six experts appointed by the Phelps-Stokes Fund sailed for Africa to make a study of educational and agricultural needs of the West Coast and Equatorial Africa. This commission visited Sierra Leone in October and in their report, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, chairman of the commission, writes as follows concerning the work of the United Brethren Mission:

"Before leaving Sierra Leone, it is important to note the splendid influence of the United Brethren workers. These good people, coming from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and some other States, bring with them their beliefs in the simple life, the dignity of labor, appreciation of the soil, practical devotion to the simple virtues essential to the home and family life. Their homes, their schools and their churches combine in promoting these most helpful ideals of life to the natives. The government officials are enthusiastic in their praise of the influence of the United Brethren schools. They are rather different in many of their plans from schools maintained by the English societies."